The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1875. NO. 17.

Middletown Directory.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS —E. W. Lockwood, President; J. R. Hall, Secretary; L. P. McDowell, J. H. Walker, L. G. Vandegrift.
ASSESSOR —C. E. Anderson.
TREASURER.—Joseph Hanson.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—DeW. C. Walker.
CONSTABLE AND POLICEMAN.—R. H. Foster.
LAMPLIGHTER.—F. C. Schreitz.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

John A. Reynolds.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY.

Hon John P. Cochran, Pres.; Henry Davis, Treas.; Samuel Penington, Secretary; James Kanely, B. Gibbs, R. T. Cochran, 1 vacancy.
PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY.—L. B. Jones.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

DIRECTORS.—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. Biggs, John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, E. C. Fenimore, M. E. Walker, J. B. Cazier, Joseph Biggs.
PRESIDENT.—Henry Clayton,
CASHIER.—J. R. Hall.
TELLER.—John S. Crouch.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.

J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Penington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Scowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

FOREST PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.
ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Wm. C. Butler, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 4.00 p. m. Lecture ou Fridays at 4 p. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D., Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.30 p. m.
COLORED METHODIST.—Rev. J. W. Brown, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 a. m.; 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p. m.

MASONIC

ADONIRAM CHAPTER No. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p m.
UNION LODGE No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m., Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

DAMON LODGE, No. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PEACH BLOSSOM GRANGE, No. 3. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Grange Room with Knights of Pythias.

I. O. O. F.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No 9. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

MIDDLETOWN B. & L. ASSOCIATION.—Samuel Penington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.
MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN. —Jas. H. Scowdrick, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

MIDDLETOWN LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

E W. Lockwood, Pres.; J. T. Budd, Sec'y; Roome in TRANSCRIPT Building. Reading-Room open every day until 10 o'clock, p m. Library open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock to 5 p m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PENINS. AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Charles Beasten, President; J. T. Budd, Secretary; Wm. R. Cochran, Chairman of Board of Managers. Annual Meeting third Saturday in January. Fair of 1875, October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND.

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens at 6.30 a m and closes at 9 p m every day except Sunday
Mails for the North close at 8.45 a m, and 2.15 p m.
Mail for the South closes at 11 a m.
Mails for Odessa close at 11.20 a m and 7.30 p m.
Mails for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton close at 11.20 a m.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Passenger trains going North leave at 9.10 a m and 2 39 p m.; going South at 11.27 a m and 7.55 p m. Freight trains with passenger car attached, going North, leave at 5.24 p m; going South, at 6.30 a m.

STAGE LINES

Stage for Odessa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 11.27 a m and 7.55 p m mail trains.
Stages for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 11.27 a m train.

FURNITURE.

UNDERTAKING.

UPHOLSTERING.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

Walnut and Other Furniture,

which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying at wholesale cash rates he feels assured that he can sell as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be saved the freight on their goods from the city.
He is also prepared to attend to

Undertaking Work

at short notice, and in a manner excelled by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wooden Caskets or Cases will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

TAYLOR & SON'S
Celebrated Corpse Preserver,

The Corpse may be dressed in the finest fabrics and not be soiled, (and can be seen at all times) as nothing but dry cold air enters the Casket.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
Feb1–12m Middletown Del.

PURE GROUND RAW BONE

Furnished by car in lots of five tons and upwards, or smaller quantities from store.—Parties ordering early will get all the benefits of lowest prices. Also, materials for manufacturing Phosphate always on hand. Prices as low as the lowest, quality as good as the best. Orders and inquiries by mail promptly attended to. J. A. CRANSTON,
Feb 13–tjun1. Newport, Del.

Select Poetry.

ALAS FOR IT!

I wish I were dead, and stowed away
To slumber in peace till the judgment day,
With other respectable sinners;
For life is becoming a burden of woe,
My appetite fails, and vainly I go
To the most irreproachable dinners.

I cannot enjoy what I cannot digest,
I'm losing my reason, I'm losing my rest,
I'm fading away by inches;
I'm drowned in a flood of moral slush,
Into which women and parsons rush,
And chatter like lunatic finches.

The thing that has clouded my sunny days,
Until my soul's ethereal rays
Are faint as a tallow candle.
Is wh-spered, and shouted, and moaned, and sung,
By every mortal, in every tongue,
And is known as the Brooklyn Scandal.

At home or abroad, 'tis still the same,
That cussed mixture of folly and shame
Is ever before our faces;
And puns and riddles, and wretched rhymes
Are said and sung at all sorts of times,
And in most inappropriate places.

My wife *was* a prude, and sternly frowned
On words of improper or doubtful sound—
With womanly indignation;
She glanced at Boccaccio's tales one day,
Read but a page, then fainted away,
In virtuous agitation.

And as for Rabelais' jolly book,
I thought I would die when I saw the look
She cast at the sad old fellow;
The hair stood up on her graceful head,
Her eyes turned green, and her nose was red,
And her cheeks of a decent yellow.

But now, God help us, you'd scarcely know—
Unless an angel told you so—
That my wife is a modest creature!
For all day long, by the parlor fire,
She dabbles away in the Brooklyn mire,
And gloats o'er each prurient feature.

Or with some spinster sour and thin,
Who reads the Bible in search of sin,
And groans at the revelations,
She talks of inwardness and of spheres,
Spiritual love and clerical tears,
And other abominations.

Her pleasure, however, is mixed with pain;
The trial must finish, and she would fain
Have its thrilling joys eternal,
For she hungers as if for the bread of life,
After gush and lies and lewdness and strife
And perjury infernal.

Oh, would I might fly to the realms of gloom,
And live alone till the day of doom—
A modernized sort of Alastor;
With transports of bliss I would bid adieu
To Tilton and Woodhull, and all their crew,
And their well-loved Plymouth pastor.

C. H. G, in N. Y. Sun.

For the Transcript.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

The "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" is the name the Mormons give to their Church. It was founded upon direct revelation it is claimed.

Joseph Smith, the "prophet," was born in the town of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 23d of December, 1805. His father was a farmer. When about the age of fourteen, he began to reflect upon the importance of being prepared for a future state. He found that there was a great clash in religious sentiment, each society pointing to its own particular creed as the only perfect one. Considering that all could not be right, and that God could not be the author of so much confusion, he determined to investigate the subject more fully. Believing the word of God, he had confidence in the declaration of James, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

He retired to a secret place in a grove and began to call upon the Lord, while fervently engaged in prayer his mind was taken away from the objects which surrounded him, and he was enrapt in a heavenly vision, he was surrounded by a brilliant light which eclipsed the sun at noon-day. In a moment a person stood before him surrounded by a glory yet greater than that which already filled the place. This messenger proclaimed himself to be an angel of God, sent to bring the joyful tidings that the covenant which God made with ancient Israel was at hand to be fulfilled; that the preparatory work for the second coming of the Messiah was speedily to take place; that the time was at hand for the Gospel, in all its fullness, to be preached in power unto all nations, that people might be prepared for the millennial reign.

Smith was informed that he was the chosen instrument in the hands of God, to bring about some of his purposes in this glorious dispensation. It is curious that Smith should claim to have received a revelation concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, but it is so. He was given a brief sketch of their origin, progress, civilization, laws, governments; of their righteousness and inequity, and the blessing of God being finally withdrawn from them as a people. He was told where there was deposited some plates on which was engraved an abridgment of the record of the ancient prophets that had existed on this continent. On the 22d of September, 1827, the angel of the Lord delivered the records into his hands.

These records were engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold, each plate was six inches by eight, and not quite so thick as common tin. They were filled with engravings in Egyptian characters and bound together in a volume like the leaves of a book with three rings running through the whole. The volume was something near six inches in thickness, a part of which was sealed. The characters on the unsealed part were small and beautifully engraved.

In this important and interesting book the history of ancient America is unfolded, from its first settlement by a colony that came from the tower of Babel, at the confusion of tongues, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era.

The first were called Jaredites, and came direct from the tower of Babel The second race came directly from the city of Jerusalem, about six hundred years before Christ. They were principally Israelites of the descendants of Joseph. It is a great loss to us that this interesting book does not reveal to us the route taken by the Israelites in passing from Jerusalem to America.

The Jaredites were destroyed about the time the Israelites came, who succeeded them in their inheritance. By whom the Jaredites were destroyed, Smith does not say, nor does he leave the inference that they were destroyed by the Israelites.

The principal nation of the second race fell in battle towards the close of the fourth century of the Christian era. The remnant are the Indians of this country.

This Book also tells us that our Saviour made his appearance on this continent after his resurrection; that he planted His Gospel here in all its fullness, richness and power; that they had apostles, prophets, pastors and teachers; the same order, the same priesthood, the same ordinances as were enjoyed on the eastern continent, that the people were cast off because of their transgression; that the last of these prophets who existed among them, were commanded to write an abridgment of their proceedings, histories, &c., "and to hide it up in the earth, and that it should come forth and be united with the Bible for the accomplishment of the purposes of God in the last days."

On the 6th of April, 1830, the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," was first organized in the town of Manchester, State of New York. Some few were called and ordained by the spirit of revelation and prophecy, and began to preach. They saw visions and prophesied, cast out devils and healed the sick by the "laying on of hands."

The following are the essential points of the Mormon creed, and differ but little from orthodox denomination, viz:

"We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in Jesus Christ his Son, and in the Holy Ghost."

"We believe that all men will be punished for their own sins, and not for the transgression of Adam."

"We believe that through the atonement of Christ all men may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel."

"We believe these ordinances to be: 1st, Faith in Our Lord Jesus Christ; 2d, Repentance; 3d, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; 4th, Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. We believe in the gift of prophecy, of tongues, revelations, visions, healing, &c."

"We believe in the word of God so far as it is translated correctly; we believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God." Perhaps it would be as well to quote here from the language of our Saviour as found in the 24th Matthew, 23 and 24 verses: "Then if any man shall say unto you—Lo here is Christ, or there; believe it not."

"For there shall arise false Christs and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that if it were possible they shall deceive the very elect."

A sensation in Mormondom has been created by the apostasy of the 19th wife of Bringham Young, the president, prophet and seer of the church. This woman was born at Navoo, Ill., in 1844. Her mother, at the time of her marriage, was teaching school in Ohio, though she was a native of eastern New York. Her parents early became converts to the teachings of Joe Smith, and faithfully followed that prophet until his death, and removed to Utah, in 1848. Ann Eliza, though thirty-one, does not appear more than twenty-five. Born in the Mormon Church she had its doctrines instilled into her mind by a hopeful trusting mother, she heard the Gentiles and their religion condemned and was taught to believe that Mormonism would prevail and spread through all the earth. Under the direction and laboring of Saints, she saw "the deserts made to blossom as the rose" towns and cities spring up, and from a handful of followers the Church can now count two hundred thousand in Salt Lake. Mines have been developed, vineyards planted, fields reclaimed by the art of irrigation, and the sandy wastes made fertile beyond conception.

At the age of sixteen, she was taken to the "Endowment House" and baptised. This was her second baptism, and it was attended with solemn rites and ceremonies, signs, grips and passwords are given, and the candidate is sworn to hostility to the United States and in questioning obedience to the Mormon Church A new name is given them by which they will be known, not in this world but in Heaven, hers was "Sarah."

This baptism makes them "fit meat for the Lord," and they are afterwards marriageable. The question is often asked—"does it not do violence to a woman's feelings, a mother's love, to give herself, her daughter to one already married to several wives." It does, but it is their religion. They are instructed to believe that the greatest honor on earth and the greatest happiness in Heaven would result from a marriage with the head of the Church This is the teaching, but the practice does not bear it out. Jealousy makes life miserable, and to the brave and the pious death is ever a welcome visitor. After her marriage with Brigham, he gave her a house in Salt Lake City, and furnished it with muslin curtains to the windows, a pine table, two or three benches of the same material, and a set of "chinaware that he had saved from a shut-up bakery." She was allowed credit at a store owned in part or entire by Brigham, for thirty dollars a year.

After living in Salt Lake City for a time, Brigham requested Ann Eliza and her mother to go to his farm at South Cotton Wood, six miles from Salt Lake, and take charge of his dairy. This was no small task. They went and the mother made butter and cheese from forty cows. Ann Eliza's part was to drive up to Salt Lake, three times a week, to supply Brigham's *other wives* with butter and milk. After working in this dairy for some months, the "Mother" was prostrated by a protracted illness. No inquiries were made by the affectionate son-in-law for his wife's mother, but the wife was *directed to inform the mother that he*, Brigham, could support her in idleness no longer, his expenses were heavy and his income only ($40.000) forty thousand a month. Let it be said to Ann Eliza's credit that she clung close to her mother, and refused for once to obey the man who stood to her in the majestic attitude of father, husband and priest. She left the farm, and with her mother, removed to Salt Lake, and occupied a cottage then recently built by Brigham. She obtained his consent to keep boarders, and by this means was enabled to support her mother and herself in some degree of comfort.

The near relations which she held to Brigham Young, gave her the opportunity to study his character. Now his great greed of money, his covetousness, his meanness, his baseness of character in all that was evil could be, but, too plainly seen. How could the religion be pure since the channel through which the will of the Lord was made known unto them was corrupt? The darkness of distrust now began to settle down upon her once contented mind. Could it be that her religion was false, that her mother's religion was a lie? She now questioned where faith before had led her blindly. Suspicion once aroused, proof followed quickly About this time one of the apostles got sick. It had been said by him and for him that he would never die; that when his work on earth was finished he would be caught up into Heaven—like Elijah, and he had a ring made with this motto engraved on it,

"God and I
Will never die."

But he did die, poor fellow, like other mortals, and was followed to the grave by hundreds of sorrowing Saints.

On an other occasion Ann Eliza was afflicted with some chronic disease of a painful nature, and being told that if she would go to the "Endowment House" and be baptised the disease and pain would instantly depart. She did as directed but the only effect was a severe cold.

Ann Eliza now saw that she was a dupe. She loathed the ties that bound her to Salt Lake, but where could she go, to whom could she turn? Now came the trial of her life, could she turn her back upon her mother, from whom she had never been separated in her life; turn her back upon her brother, for whom she cherished the sincerest sisterly affections; turn her back upon every friend on earth and to go forth alone into the world, among strangers, to wander she knew not where, to get her bread she knew not how? Out of Utah she had not a relative, friend or acquaintance. But she had determined to live a lie no longer; she resolved to be free, and any one who sees this woman will not doubt her fearful determination to be free or die.

First of all she must get rid of her mother. She repeated to her the message of Brigham while she lay sick at the Cotton Wood Farm. The mother, a high-spirited woman, set out from Salt Lake at once and repaired to the home of her husband who was living some distance from Salt Lake with an other wife. After the departure of her mother, Ann Eliza went to the Gentiles' Hotel and threw herself upon their generosity and claimed their protection. Three years ago she would not dared to have done this, nor would the life of the gentile giving her an asylum been worth the snap of ones finger. Judge McKeen threw around her the strong arm of the law, friends newly made flocked around her and, for a time at least, she was safe. But at last she was compelled to seek safety in flight. One dark night a close carriage was procured and thickly vailed she entered it, escorted by a few trusty friends she was driven rapidly and secretly away from Salt Lake to the Union Pacific Railroad fifty miles away. Who can comprehend the emotion of this young woman, as she was thus borne away she knew not whither, to a life—what? She knew not.

Ann Eliza has sued for a divorce, but as she says, "Mormon money often outweighs justice in the scales"

As a lecturer Ann Eliza is one of the most attractive on the platform. No hall, in any of the cities in which she has lectured, has been found large enough to contain the crowds that flock to hear her. She is modest and lady like, and there is an entire absence of any thing "stagy," her lecture is delivered in a pleasant conversational style and in the choicest of language but without any attempt at oratory. She is of medium height, light and graceful as a fawn, but it is off the stage that she shows to the best advantage: her head is beautifully shaped, her hair dark and wavy, eyes large, full and dark olive; mouth large but her lips are thin and red, her jaws are deep but round into a beautiful chin. The contour of the woman's face and head indicates courage of the highest order, a will and force of the kind that will "conquer or die."

When at rest her eyelids droop and the corners of the mouth are drawn as though she was in pain. When spoken to kindly she starts like a deer, her eyes open wide, and flash, her lips compress, her nostrials dilate, her respiration is quick, but, if the question is an ordinary one, calming down she will answer in words as sweet as music.

It is strange indeed, that when her faith in Brigham and the Mormon church was shaken she did not turn her back upon all other denominations and denounce them all as false, such however is not the fact. She sought the true and living light as it is taught in the New Testament, and has realized the truth of the text, that those who seek shall find.

Ann Eliza now has the great joy of knowing that her mother has renounced the Mormon faith, and that she, too, is safe in Gentile hands. Very much depends upon this suit of Mrs. Young, for should the courts grant her a divorce with alimony hundreds of other Mormon wives will follow her example and the corner-stone of Mormondom will be thrown to the ground.

"Gwine for to Jine the Band."

The other night a Fayetteville gentleman was greatly disturbed by a dismal howling in his kitchen, which he at first supposed was the refrain of some low-spirited tom-cat dying with the bronchitis. Tracing up the noise he found it proceeded from an old negro woman who was rocking backward and forward in a chair, singing as her feeble lungs would allow.

"What are you doing, Aunt Peggy?" exclaimed the irate Fayettevillian.

"I'm a singing of a hime, honey."

"The D——l you are, what 'hime' are you singing?"

"I'm a singing, 'I'm gwine for to jine the band'"

"Well, I'd like to know what band you are 'gwine for to jine?"

"De angel band, honey—de Lord's band!"

"Now, you'd make a nice angel, wouldn't you, with the dirt an inch thick on your hide?"

"Neber mind about de dirt, honey," piously ejeculated Aunt Peggy; neber mind about de dirt—de Lord He got plenty of soap, He has, and runs de riber Jordan, He does—neber mind about the dirt I'm gwine for to jine—!"

Here Aunt Peggy's tormenter fled, and she was left to exercise her vocal powers at discretion.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale College, recently gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money, and do good with it; love God and your fellow-men."

At Gloucester, England, recently, a man was fined by a magistrate for stealing a ride on the railroad, and as the man was very poor, the magistrate paid the fine himself.

Engaged for every set—a hen.

Fanny Fern said: "If one-half the girls only knew the previous lives of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." The Boston Post asks: "If the men knew, Fanny, what their future lives were to be, would'nt it increase the list of old maids still further?" And may we not add that if one-half the young ladies (knowing the lives of the men whose society they keep) were as particular in selecting a husband, as these same men are in choosing a wife, would we not have a far better class of men in respectable circles? Yes; but men want to marry angels, (pretty looking subjects some of them would be, side of an angel) while we girls are expected never to question into the lives of the nobler (?) sex. Oh, no! Women, good true women, can do much toward forming the character of a man if they choose; but so long as fond mammas throw wide open the doors to receive the libertine, because he "dresses well," is "so nice," etc., just so long will society remain as it is to-day. It is not at all necessary to turn coldly upon a man because of some sin, but he should be made to feel that his life must be purer, if he would have hopes of entering into the society of good and virtuous women. Let these men who are so very particular in selecting a wife, ask themselves if they would be willing to marry young ladies, whose characters would not correspond with their own. Of course not. The first whisper against women is caught by the breeze, and its flight loses nothing, but gains enough to make a very loud report, ere it is put to rest. How many people ever think earnestly upon these lost women, and the position of *christian* society towards them. When a little child strays from its home, every heart is stirred with grief, the whole neighborhood is filled with anxious inquiry, and when the wanderer is restored to its parents, it hears no unkind word but is lifted in loving arms, and kiss upon kiss covers its tear-stained face. Let years pass. This same child becomes a woman. *Now* let her be led from the path of morality; and picture the result. She is lost at once; not strayed, but lost 'tis said, and if she return to her home, and *so called* friends, instead of being received in a manner to secure her from wandering again, she is at once denounced by society as irretrievably lost, while one and all, put forth every effort to bar the door between her and respectability. Why not look with less charity upon the shortcomings of men, and be a little more lenient towards women, thus arriving at a "happy medium"—*Golden Rule.*

Post Office Business—How to do When You go There.

When you have letters to mail, wait till it is time to close the mail they are going in, or if possible, until the bags are locked, as it looks more business-like to rush in just as the mail is leaving and ask to have them put in.

Never put stamps on your letters until you get to the office, and then ask me or Colonel Fagg to lick them and put them on for you. We expect to lick all the stamps used at this office, and it a source of disappointment to us when people insist on doing it themselves. When you make up your mind to put them on yourself, lick each one two or three times so as to get all the gum off, and then ask for a little mucilage. Don't pay for the stamps until they are all stuck on—especialy if we are hurried, and two or three other men are waiting their turn to be waited on. This gives the postmaster a chance to rest, and those who are waiting for you to move, will turn upon you, with faces beaming with love and approbation. If it makes no difference to you, put part of the stamps on the left-hand corners, and some on the back of your letters. This will insure you a remembrance in the happy youth who cancels those stamps. When you pay money at the office, try and get it upside down and wrong end foremost, so that we may amuse ourselves straightening it up before counting it. This is one of our chief pleasures Bring us all the torn "*shin-plasters*" you can spare, for we like them much better than larger bills, and they are so much easier to count Be sure however, not to have the exact change.

You can generally save time by counting your money down to us, for you will nearly always count it more rapidly than we will. When you want a money order cashed, don't sign it right the first time. If we tell you it is payable to John Smith, sign it J. Smith it will have to be erased and corrected This helps to pass the time, and is a pleasure and relief to the postmaster.

If the postmaster tells you to put two cents on a paper, say to him that you have seen larger papers go for one cent, often. This is conclusive evidence that he don't know how much to charge you and also that the other postmaster was very careful about weighing his mail matter. After the postmaster gives you your mail, ask him if "that is all." Postmasters are very apt to keep back part of your mail, unless closely watched.

A strict observanee of these rules, and a few others which can better be explained in person when you call at the office, will make your visits desirable at any post office, and postmaster and clerks will not forget to call for blessings on you in their hourly supplications. Affectionately, yours,

JOHNNIE ASTON.

P. S.—The foregoing is not intended for handsome young ladies They are at liberty to come as often and stay as long as they please. J. A.

—*From Asheville (N. C.) Expositor.*

ONE OF BUTLER'S HITS.—One of the last as well as one of the neatest hits made by General Butler, just before the close of the last session in Congress, occurred during the famous "dead-lock" fight on the Civil Rights bill. The question of adjournment was under consideration, and General Butler had stepped over to Mr. Randall's desk for a private consultation. Butler favored a Sunday session. Randal opposed.

"Bad as I am, I have some respect for God's day," said the Democrat, "and I don' think it proper to hold a session on that day."

"Oh, pshaw!" responded Butler, "don't the Bible say that it is lawful to pull your ox or ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day? You have seventy-three asses on your side of the House that I want to get out of the ditch to-morrow, and I think I am engaged in a holy work."

"Don't do it, Butler," pleaded Sam. "I have some respect for you that I don't want to lose. I expect some day to meet you in a better world."

"You'll be there, as you are here." retorted Butler, quick as a thought—"*a member of the lower House.*"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for May.*

ENGLISH TAUGHT IN ONE LESSON.—At many of the New York restaurants a very heavy "French style" is put on, the waiters are mostly French, and the bill of fare is often printed in French. A correspondent writes that, venturing out early one morning in New York, he dropped into the first restaurant he came to, which happened to be one of the kind spoken of above.

Carelessly giving an order, the waiter, bringing his shoulders up under his ears responded: "Jen' parle pas anglais, M'sieur;" and the hungry man had to peint out his wants on the bill of fare, with which after considerable delay, he was served.

Just here entered another customer, a tall, powerful fellow, evidently fresh from the Western prairies, who settling himself into a chair, ordered "Beefsteak, fried potatoes, hot bread 'n a cup o' coffee."

To him the waiter repeated the same formula:

"Jen parle pas anglais, M'sieur."

The Western man looked at him for a moment, and then, rising from his seat like the opening of some big jack-knife with a stiff spring, he slowly ejaculated, as he clenched a wicked looking fist:

"Beef-steak–fried potatoes–hot bread—cup of coffee, quick."

The effect on the waiter was magical. There never was a man served more promptly with just what he ordered for breakfast than the hungry Westerner.

He evidently knew the way of putting his English so that there was no way of mistaking it.

TRIALS.—Not a heartbstone shall you find on which some shadow has not fallen, or about to fall. Further than this, you will probably find that there are few households which do not cherish some sorrows not known to the world; who have not some trial of their peculiar messenger, and which they do not talk about, except among themselves; some hope that has been blasted; some expectation dashed down; some wrong, real or supposed, which some member of the household has suffered; trembling anxieties least that other member will not succeed; trials from the peculiar temperament of somebody in the house, or some environment that touches it sharply without; some thorn in the flesh; some physical disability that cripples our energies when we want to use them the most; some spot in the house where Death has left his track, or painful listenings to hear his stealthy footsteps coming on.—*Dr. Sears.*

An attendant at Mount Vernon, not long since, found a lady weeping most bitterly and audibly, with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said,

"Are you in trouble, madam?"

"No, sir!" she sobbed.

"I saw you weeping."

"Ah!" said she, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of his country?"

"Oh, indeed, madam," said he, "that's it! The tomb's over yonder, this is the ice house."

An order has been issued that persons employed in the British civil service who communicate official information to the newspapers are to be dismissed.

The Concord Fight.

The British, somewhat scattered in small groups on the bridge and on the west bank of the river, noticing the advance of the Americans, immediately formed and crossed to the east bank, taking up some of the planks of the bridge as they passed over. The soldiers under Captain Lawrie, who had previously retired to the hill, moved forward and joined their companions on the right bank of the river. The attempt of the British to dismantle the bridge attracted the attention of Major Buttrik as the Americans were advancing, "two and two, and turning the corner of the cross-road. He remonstrated against the act in a loud and emphatic tone, and ordered his men to march in a quick step. Thereupon the enemy desisted from the destruction. They became alarmed at the menancing movement of the Americans; and it may have occurred to them at the time that whatever obstructions were placed in the way of the Americans would jeopardize the safety of Captain Parsons' detachment.

It was, according to Captain David Brown, "between nine and ten of the clock in the forenoon." The British fired two or three guns in quick successions. These were preconcerted signal-guns for the distant detachments of the enemy to return at once. When the Americans arrived within ten or fifteen rods of the bridge, and were rapidly moving forward, one of the regulars, a sharp shooter, stepped from the ranks and discharged a musket, manifestly aimed at Major Buttrick or Colonel Robinson, the ball from which, passing under the arm of the latter, slightly wounded Luther Blanchard, the fifer of the Acton company, in the side, and Jonas Brown, one of the Concord minute-men. This gun was immediately followed by a volley, which instantly killed Captain Isaac Davis and private Abner Hosmer of Acton, a ball passing through the heart of the former, and another through the head of the latter, and slightly wounding Ezekiel Davis, a brother of Captain Davis, a ball passing through his hat and grazing his head. When he saw that his fifer was wounded, Captain Davis impulsively stepped to the wall by the road, and was in the act of sighting his gun, when he was hit by the enemy's shot. He sprang two or three feet in the air, fell on the north side of the wall, and expired without uttering a word Joshua Brooks, of Lincoln, was struck with a ball that cut through his hat and drew blood on his forehead. It appeared as if he had been cut with a knife; and "I concluded," said Private Baker, "that the British were firing jack-knives."

Major Buttrick, then in front of Captain Brown's company, instantly jumped from the ground, and partly turning to his men impetuously exclaimed, "Fire, fellow-soldiers! for God's sake fire" discharging his own gun at the same moment. Captain Brown, who never before nor after used a profane word, exclaimed, "God damn them, they are firing balls! Fire, men, fire!" drew up his own gun, deliberately aimed, and fired One of the dead British solders, buried near the old monument, was believed to have been the result of that shot. Major Buttrick's order ran along the line of militia and minute-men, the word "Fire!" "Fire!" came from a hundred lips, and a general discharge instantly followed from the Americas. They fired as they stood, and over each ether's heads. The fusilade continued for a few minutes only, when the British broke and fled in great alarm and confusion Noah Parkhurst, one of the Lincoln men, said to one of his comrades, "Now the war has begun, and no one knows when it will end!"

The fire of the Americans was destructive. Two British soldiers were instantly killed. Four officers, Lieutenants Gould, Hall, Sunderland, and Kelly, and a sergeant and six privates, were reported to have been wounded at the same time. It has never been accurately ascertained how many privates suffered in this engagements. More than a dozen had their wounds dressed in the village by Drs. Minot and Cummings, and, of course, there were surgeons with the expeditionary force. Many of the troops were covered with blood as they passed the houses on their retreat to the village, and were seen in this condition from the windows. The sudden flight of such veteran soldiers showed that the fire of the Americans must have been very severe —From "The Concord Fight," by Frederic Hudson, in *Harper's Magazine for May.*

An Oswego girl met "a gentleman" on the street who persisted upon seeing her home, and then upon going in, she told him to wait outside a few moments. Then, from a window above, she poured down upon him a shower of boiling water, while "profanity, steam and cries of pain, loaded the air."

A table of interest—the dinner table.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements of less than one inch in space will be inserted at the rate of ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.—Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	$ 75	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 "	1 25	2 50	4 50	6 75	12 00
3 "	1 75	3 50	6 00	9 00	16 00
4 "	2 25	4 50	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ col.	3 50	7 00	10 00	15 00	28 00
½ "	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00
1 "	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.

TERMS: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1875.

Local and State Affairs.

Minor Topics.

The peaches were not all killed by the Frigid Zone weather in the early part of this week.

Ten Liquor Licenses were granted to applicants in Sussex county at the recent term of court.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate the institution of their Order next Monday, throughout the country.

At the regular meeting of the Mutual Loan Association (new plan) on Tuesday night funds sold at 2.35 per share premium.

The Corporate seal of the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association has been received and is a very pretty seal.

A. B. Rothchild's great show—circus and menagerie—will exhibit in this town next Tuesday.

Mayor Giffin held his first court last Saturday—for the trial of parties for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

At the meeting of the new City Council of New Castle, on Saturday, George Maxwell, son of Dr. G. T. Maxwell formerly of Middletown, was elected clerk.

A New Jersey fisherman, named Leonard Adams, was drowned in the Delaware by the capsizing of his boat last Friday night week.

The peaches are, according to the *Times*, thought not to be injured in the neighborhood of Smyrna yet, at least not to any great extent.

Arrangements are being made for a sort of a competition spelling Bee between the champion spellers of Wilmington and Coatesville in aid of the Centennial.

The quarterly convention of the I. O. of G. T. was held at Christiana village on Wednesday. Representations were in attendance from all the lodges in the county and a pleasant time was had.

The Grangers of this county it is said are making a move toward getting up a county Grange out of the various subordinate granges. A meeting for the purpose will be held in Wilmington on the first Saturday in May.

Bishop Lee is going to lecture to the good people of Newark in St. Thomas' church, this evening, on his recent trip to Mexico and tell them what he saw there. Wish the St. Anne's folks would get him to deliver that lecture here.

The New York and Washington Express, P. W. & B. Railroad on Friday of last week, ran from Gray's Ferry to Wilmington, 27 miles in 32 minutes, and from Wilmington to Baltimore, stopping at Perryville four minutes, 78 miles in 97 minutes. Pretty good traveling that.

Three young ladies who had been attending the tables at the Catholic fair in Wilmington on Monday evening, were waylaid while returning home and attacked by a party of ruffians with the intention it is supposed of relieving them of the proceeds from the Fair. They ran, screamed and escaped.

Imitating the example of the miners and other white labores in other cities, the negro workmen employed by Walton, Whann & Co., of Wilmington struck for higher wages last Tuesday, and are now hanging around the works threatening violence to anybody who goes to work in their places.

New Ice Cream Saloon.

Francis Taroni has rented the store room S. E. Corner Main and Broad Sts., and is fitting it up for a bakery, ice cream saloon and confectionery. This will be an improvement to this part of the town, and as Mr. T. is an enterprising man, he deserves to meet with success.

A Great Compliment to a Great Show.

Of A. B. Rothchild's Royal Victoria Menagrie, Asio-African Caravan and Continental Circus, which is to pitch its monster double divided tents here on Tuesday, April 27th, the London *Times* editorially says: "The richness suggested by its name is more than sustained by the evidences of its internal wealth of presentations and representations." From one so chary of compliment as is the "Great Thunderer" this is praise of a quality which carries with it conviction.

A Delawarean Robbed in Maryland.

A young man from Delaware, named Clements, an agent for the sale of soap, was attacked by three men or youths, on Tuesday night week, on a lot in the rear of Price's Hotel, overpowered and robbed of his pocket book, containing $83. The mode of attack was so filthy as to be unfit for publication; sufficient to say that the young man's eyes and mouth were filled with stable litter, so that he could neither see nor give an alarm. The empty pocket book was found not far from the scene of the robbery—but the scoundrels who took it from young Clements have not been arrested, although suspicion rests on certain parties about town.—*Elkton Democrat.*

The Congregation still without a Pastor.

The M. E. Church, of this town, is still without a pastor. The Rev. Mr. Phœbus, who was consigned to this place by the Conference, was rejected by the church, not however, because they did not like him—for they look upon him as a good man and a good preacher, and under any other circumstances would gladly have taken him as their pastor—but because they were so badly treated by the Bishop. It appears that from the time Conference convened, up to within an hour of adjournment, it was *known* that the Rev. Mr. Ridgeway (he having been asked for) was to be the pastor, having been put down for this place. But when the appointments were read it was then discovered that Mr. Phœbus, who was at first consigned to Laurel, Del., was marked down for Elkton. If this had been the first time that this church had been imposed upon, nothing would have been said about it, but it has been so from time to time. If Mr. Phœbus had at first been appointed instead of Mr. Ridgeway, it would have been all right. But it was known that Mr. Ridgeway was set down for here, and when, at the eleventh hour, it was discovered that the Bishop had made the change which sent Mr. Phœbus to Elkton, everybody was surprised. —*Cecil Democrat.*

Base Ball.

A meeting of the members of Mutual Base Ball Club of Odessa, will be held in that town on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of re-organizing for 1875. This club will contend with the Quickstep and Maple Leaf clubs for the championship of the State, and the fact that all of its members are good players gives it a possibility of earning the victory.

That "Bee."

Names for the Spelling Bee, come in but slowly. What is the matter with our spellers—are they afraid of getting the first prize? We hope Middletown for its own credit, will not be behind every other place in this respect. Elsewhere will be found the rules to govern the Bee. All who intend to enter should do so at once, so that the time for the trial can be announced. Contestants from any part of the United States admitted.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

Good Samaritan Lodge No. 9, of this town, and National Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F. of St. Georges, will meet together in Middletown on Monday, April 26, to celebrate the 56th anniversary of the Order. They will meet at the hall of Good Samaritan Lodge, where they will have a public lecture at 3 P. M., delivered by Rev. T. B. Hunter and others, on the merits and "good of the Order." All members of the Order and the public generally are invited to attend.

New Castle Presbytery.

This ecclesiastical body assembled in the Presbyterian Church at Lewes, on Tuesday evening. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. P. Otts, of Wilmington, the subject being "The Divine call and the blessings consequent upon Man's obedience to it." After the sermon and prayer Rev. Joseph L. Polk, Newtown, Md., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. P. Elcock, Rev. T. J. Aiken and Elder Heister were chosen temporary clerks. The overture from the General Assembly on Rotary Eldership was the first business taken up and was rejected by a vote of 46 to 14.

The Great Show from Over the Ocean.

Our advertising columns to-day promise our readers something unusually and desirably novel and varied in the way of amusement, in Middletown, on Tuesday, April 27th, in a visit from A. B. Rothchild's Royal Victoria Menagerie, Asio-African Caravan and Continental Circus, which comes all the way across the stormy Atlantic to test the liberality and appreciation of the American public, previous to locating itself at Philadelphia, as one of the features of the forthcoming Centennial Celebration.

We bespeak for our foreign visitor a golden welcome, not only on account of respect for the nerve involved in making such a singular and risky venture; and the undoubted magnitude, elegance and propriety of the exhibition, but because rare good faith is demonstrated in the emphatic discarding of the museum trash, largely employed by other shows to swindle the people and give a preposterously false idea of their size and attractions. Our new candidate for arenic recognition sticks bravely and squarely in its announcement text to the legitimate features of tent entertainments; the ones we really go to see and enjoy, and beyond which lie the realms of fraud.

We need not specify the special animals and noted artists combined to at once instruct and delight, but the feature of the gigantic performing rhinoceros, 'Himalaya," is one at once so unusual and extraordinary as to deserve special prominence as the bills say, he is "a whole show alone," and will add greatly to the general desire perceptible to seek the great double pavilions of the distinguished nomadic stranger.

Jury List.

The following Grand and Petit Jurors were drawn on Saturday afternoon last to serve at the ensuing term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Brandywine hundred—J. Cloud Elliott, Lewis B. Harvey.

Wilmington—J. W. Hawkins, John Townsend.

Christiana—Alexander H. Dixon, J. Poulson Chandler.

Mill Creek—Solomon M. Curtis, William Morrison, Jr.

White Clay Creek—Samuel Lindsey, Abraham Rothwell.

Peneader—Wm. Slack, John Davidson.

New Castle—Josiah Lewden, George W. Turner.

Red Lion—Albert O. Newton, Charles G. Ash.

St. Georges—Thos. J. Cochran†, Nathaniel William, Richard W. Cochran.

Appoquinimink—Jacob Deakyne, William E. Riggs.

FIRST PANEL PETIT JURORS.

Brandywine—Samuel Frizzle, Elihu Talley, of William, Alfred D. Pierce.

Wilmington—Joseph Tatnall, Jr., James J. Walker, George R. Roberts.

Christiana—Sam'l Gamble, Edward Thomson, William Clark.

Mill Creek—Beeson Gregg, Alfred Collins, James Shakespeare

White Clay Creek—Geo. J. Casho, Cooper W. Sheppard, Samuel Carlisle.

Peneader—Peter Megget, Levi Huggins, Joseph Brooks.

New Castle—Albert H. Silvers, John P. Schneidt, Jonathan E. George.

Red Lion—Edgar R. Cann, William D. Mullen, William F. Neff

St. Georges—Henry C. Walter, James T. Shallcross, William H. Houston.

Appoquinimink—J. Henry Hansen, John R. Lewis, Henry H. Woodkesper.

SECOND PANEL.

Brandywine—Thomas G. Bird, George W. Weldon, James Graves.

Wilmington—Peter J. Babcock, John J. Gallagher, Emmer Taylor.

Christiana—Robert L. Robinson, Thomas Chandler, Newton Flinn.

Mill Creek—Wm. H. McCoy, Jas. Brown, Jr, John Phillips.

White Clay Creek—William J. Stroud, Hudson Wakefield, George Morton.

Peneader—Zachariah T. Harris, John T. Wright, William D. Cornog.

New Castle—John Diehl, Fredus Pennington, George Allen.

Red Lion—George A. Cleaver, John R. Heavelow, Michael Mulligan.

St. Georges—John A. Jones, William E. Appleton, Thomas J. Houston.

Appoquinimink—James T. Taylor, George D. Collins, Eugene Crow.

†This is evidently an error as there is no such person in this hundred.

Spelling Bee.

The committee of arrangements for the Spelling Bee, have adopted the following regulations, and hope by next week to announce the evening of the contest.

REGULATIONS.

1st. The class will be composed of ladies and gentlemen.

2d. The dictionaries of Webster and Worcester (latest editions) shall be the standard authorities, and any word spelled according to either will be accepted as correct.

3d. The spelling will be oral, and the speller required to pronounce the word given, and may also demand the definition of it, before attempting to spell it.

4th. No word will be used a second time unless the list as prepared should become exhausted.

5th. When a word is misspelled the speller will be ruled out.

6th. No strictly technical, foreign or geographical word or proper name will be given, and the speller shall have the privilege of asking the definition, subject to the judgment of the umpires.

7th. The first spelling of a word shall be final, but a speller has the privilege of correcting any syllable misspelled before finishing the last one.

8th. Any word misspelled shall be spelled correctly by Prof. Jones, and any appeal from his decision will be carried to the umpires whose verdict shall be final.

9th. An Attorney will be appointed for each division of the spellers, who shall have the right to protest against the ruling of the pedagogue in each case when a speller is ruled out. When the umpires will give the final decision.

10th. All points not provided for by these rules will be settled by the umpires.

PRIZES.

1st. 1 Share of Centennial Stock with certificate $10.00.
2d. 1 Bronze Centennial Medal $5 00.
3d. 1 Solid Silver Centennial Medal $3.00.
4th. 1 Bronze Centennial Medal $2.00.
5th. 1 " " " $1.00.
6th. 1 Primer will be given to the first speller (out) 10 cents.

The management in selecting Centennial prizes, beg leave to announce to the public, that the quota assigned to the "Diamond State," is $32,000, of which the General Assembly have appropriated $10,000, the city of Wilmington, $5,000, leaving about $17,000 to be raised by private subscription to the capital stock and sale of medals. Feeling that this community are not insensible of the duty they owe to endeavor to maintain the foremost position amongst the sisterhood of States, in the Centennial anniversary of the independence, that Delaware was first to ratify, have determined to contribute the mite as an earnest of the desire of Delaware to aid in so grand an exhibition, and the management are further satisfied that the success of this gigantic exhibition must not only contribute to the prosperity of the manufacturing interest of our State, but also furnish a near market for the year 1876, for all the products of our farms, and doubtless (with the advantages that will be offered by the railway), will cover our State and this Peninsula with tourist, many of whom will doubtless remain permanently.

The committee, therefore, hope that the list of spellers will soon be completed, and that they may announce at once the evening of the Bee.

Maryland Affairs.

FRUIT KILLED IN SOMERSET.—The Princess Anne *True Marylander* of Tuesday, says; Ice (Sunday night) formed a half inch thick, the ground was frozen stiff, all the peaches were killed, save a few Hale's Early here and there, which we think are sickened to death and will yet die. The apricots and nectarines are dead and some varieties of the dwarf pear, that were far enough advanced to be open in the cups, are killed. In some strawberry patches the stoops were well out and one third in bloom. All these are killed.

CUT THIS OUT,

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but who suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wondrous cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to Dr. G. G. Chamberlain, Middletown, Del., or H. P. Baker, Odessa, Del. and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cts.

DIED.

SMYTH.—In Millington, Md., on Tuesday last, John T. Smyth, aged about 40 years.

CUTLER.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of Ed. J. Turner, near Millington, Mrs. Emma P. Cutler, in the 40th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COX & JONES.

Wheat,	$1.23 @ 1.25
Corn, yellow, new	80 cts.
Corn, White, new	78 cts.
Oats	66 "
Timothy Seed	4 25
Clover "	5 75@6.00
Beans	75@90

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	16 cts. @ doz
Butter	35@40 cts. @ lb
Lard	17@18 " "
Potatoes	1 00@1 25 @ bus.
Chickens, dressed	15@16cts. @ lb.
Turkeys, dressed	16@18 "
Geese, "	7@8 "
Ducks, "	14@15 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	1 30@$1.35 @ bus.
Corn, yellow, old	89@90 @ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania) new	71@73 cts.
Cloverseed	11½@12½ @ lb.
Timothy	3.25

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	1.30@$1 37
Corn, white	88@90
Corn, yellow	90@90½
Oats, Southern	72@75 cts.
Rye	1 00@1 10

The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people *by advertising in newspapers*. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year *and this is not a very good year for advertising either.*

FOR RENT.

A ROOM suitable for store or office, corner of Main and Cass Streets, and a STABLE and CARRIAGE-HOUSE on Lake Street. Apply to GEO. EICHENHOFER,
March 27, 1875. Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE on North Broad Street, Middletown, Del.
E. T. EVANS,
Mar. 27-tf. Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOM now occupied by J. Frazer Eliason, Esq. Possession given March 25th, 1875. E. W. LOCKWOOD,
Dec 26-tf. For Richard Lockwood.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A fine sized THREE-STORY DWELLING, very desirably located on Main Street, 200 yards from R. R. Depot. Newly painted and papered. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to G. W. W. NAUDAIN.
Feb. 27, '75.-3m.

FOR SALE.

About 1700 PEACH TREES, good late varieties for sale cheap. Also, Wilson's Seedling Strawberry Plants.
H. VANDEGRIFT,
Feb 27-tf. Mt. Pleasant, Del.

FOR RENT,

A very desirable STORE ROOM within fifty yards of depot. Apply to
H. VANDEGRIFT,
Feb. 27-tf. Mt. Pleasant, Del.

FOR RENT,

The large and commodious STORE ROOM in the TOWN HALL, Middletown, now occupied by G. W. W. NAUDAIN. Possession given March 25th. Apply to
Mar 13—tf. SAMUEL PENINGTON.

In the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, Thursday, Judge Giles rendered a decision condemning the filibuster steamer Edgar Stewart, and decreeing her forfeiture to the United Stats. The vessel, it will be remembered, was a Cuban privateer. Pending the suit at Baltimore she was released on stipulation, valued at $23,000, and delivered to a Canadian purchaser, and is now plying in Canadian waters. Under the decree, her claimant and the other parties to the stipulation will have to pay to the Court her appraised value, with the costs of the suit.

Special Notices.

The heart is a wonderful pump, the valves of which open and shut seventy or eighty times per minute If an alcoholic stimulant be taken into the blood the pump works much faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All the intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovators," "correctives, &c., produce this disastrous effect, and hence all intelligent Christians are thankful that Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an invigorant and alterative without a sting—is everywhere supplanting these proprietory poisons.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE and having the CASH to pay for it, will have inducements offered them at the Great Sewing Machine Depot of A. T. STOOPS, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Arch St., Phila., they can get at no other Sewing Machine place in this city. All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, linen thread, &c., low for cash.

Old Machines taken in exchange, and parties allowed liberally for them.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Dec 12-6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
Dec 12-6m. 42 Cedar st., New York.

FOR SALE.

A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE, with modern improvements, desirably located on Green Street, with large yard and garden. Price and terms reasonable.
Apply to
Jan. 30, 1875.-tf J. B. CLARKSON.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

Delaware Division Time Table.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 8th, 1874, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. A. M.		NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Leave.				Arrive.		
8 30	5 15		——Philadelphia——	1 15	8 15	10 00
7 30	2 45		——Baltimore——	11 45	5 25	8 55
10 10	6 40	5 00	——Wilmington——	10 15	3 30	6 50
10 20	6 48		——Del. Junction——	10 07	3 42	
10 32	7 00	5 25	——New Castle——	9 55	3 30	6 26
10 35	7 05		——State Road——	9 45	3 17	
10 45	7 12		——Bear——	9 42	3 13	
10 50	7 16		——Rodney——	9 33	3 05	
10 57	7 25	5 56	——Kirkwood——	9 30	3 00	5 55
11 07	7 35	6 10	——Mt. Pleasant——	9 20	2 49	5 39
11 27	7 55	6 28	——Middletown——	9 10	2 39	5 24
11 36	8 05	6 42	——Townsend——	8 51	2 20	5 04
11 41	8 11	6 49	——Blackbird——	8 43	2 11	4 53
11 49	8 19	7 01	——Green Spring——	8 34	2 00	4 40
11 56	8 25	7 13	——Clayton——	8 29	1 54	4 31
12 10	8 41		——Symrna——	8 05	1 35	
12 02	8 31	7 21	——Brenford——	8 21	1 44	4 18
12 10	8 38	7 33	——Moorton——	8 14	1 36	4 06
12 24	8 50	8 00	——Dover——	8 00	1 24	3 48
12 32	8 58	8 10	——Wyoming——	7 51	1 13	3 31
12 40	9 06		——Woodside——	7 43	1 04	3 15
12 45	9 11		——Canterbury——	7 38	12 57	3 06
12 50	9 17	8 35	——Felton——	7 32	12 50	2 57
1 04	9 33	8 57	——Harrington——	7 20	12 30	2 35
1 15		9 09	——Farmington——		12 16	2 10
1 26		9 23	——Greenwood——		12 05	1 54
1 37		9 38	——Bridgeville——		11 54	1 37
1 58		10 03	——Seaford——		11 36	1 05
2 12		10 25	——Laurel——		11 17	12 43
2 25		10 45	——Delmar——		11 00	12 20
P. M.		A. M.	Arrive. Leave.		A. M.	P. M.

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.
H. F. KENNEY,
sept 26—ly Superintendent

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1874,
Trains will run as follows:

Going Northward. No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. A. M.	No. 5. P. M.	STATIONS.	Going Southward. No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.	No. 6. P. M.
6 45	9 30	5 15	Wilmington,	8 22	3 18	7 35
7 35	11 10	6 03	Chaddsford,	7 35	1 50	6 49
8 39	1 45	7 10	Coatesville,	6 25	11 31	5 50
9 43	3 44		Springfield,		9 23	4 42
10 25	5 26		Birdsboro',		8 00	4 04
10 58	6 10		Reading,		7 00	3 30

CONNECTIONS.

At Wilmington, with trains on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and Delaware Railroads; at Chaddsford, with trains on Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad; at Coatesville, with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and at Reading, with trains on Philadelphia & Reading, Lebanon Valley, East Pennsylvania, and Reading & Columbia R. R., and the Reading and Lehigh Railroad.
E. COLLINGS,
Feb 20-tf. General Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

1875. 1875.

DAILY TRIPS TO PHILADELPHIA.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Leave Salem	6:00 a m.	Leave Phila	2:00 p m.
Del. City	6:40	Chester	3:00
New Castle	7:15	Pennsgrove	3:50
Pennsgrove	7:55	New Castle	4:30
Chester	8:45	Del. City	5:00
Ar'ive Phila	10:00	Arve Salem	5:45

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1875, the Steamer MAJOR REYBOLD will leave Salem DAILY (except Sundays,) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning will leave pier foot of Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Landing each way at Delaware City, New Castle, Pennsgrove and Chester.

Stages for St. George's, McDonough and Odessa, Del., connect at Delaware City.

Stage for Sharptown and Woodstown, N. J., connect at Pennsgrove.

Stages for Wilmington, Del., connect at New Castle.

Stage for Alloways town, N. J., connect at Salem.

☞ Freight at low rates. All lost goods must be reported within three days.
Apr 10-ly P. REYBOLD, Captain.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has returned to town and located his photograph car for a short season on the corner of BROAD AND ANDERSON STREETS,

where he is prepared to execute Photographs of every size, from the smallest to the largest, on short time and at the most reasonable rates. Call and examine specimens of work.
Dec. 26, 1874. J. M. HORNING.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c., &c.

And everything usually kept in a

First Class Country Store,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
apr. 9—tf

M. L. Hardcastle,
WITH
S. R. Stephens & Co.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER
STOCK

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Ready-Made Clothing for men and boys, Carpets, Ladies' Ties, Cuffs & Collars, Black and Striped Silks, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges etc.

- SILKS.

Fine Cashmere and Gros Grain Black Silks $2 50 to $3.00—worth $4.00 Striped Japanese Silk, 37 to 50 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

New shades of Alpacas, Poplins, Delaines, and Wash Poplins—12½ to 35 cents.

CLOTHING.

Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Suits from $7.00 to $15.00 Men's fine cloth Coats and Cassimere Pants. Also, Fine Suits made to order for $20.00 to $25 00.

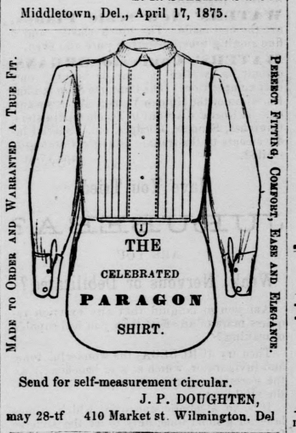
CARPETS.

1000 yards Carpeting and Matting, consisting of fine extra wide Brussels, $1.50 to $1.75 per yard; all wool Ingrain 85c. to $1.10; wool filling. 60 to 75c; Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Stair Carpets, 35 to 50 cts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies' fine Velvet and Kid Slippers, $1.00 to $1.25 per pair; Ladies' Button Pebble Gaiters, $2.25 to $2.75. Ladies' Lace Balmoral Shoes, sewed, $1.25 to $2 25; Men's Lace Boots and Gaiters, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50.

GUNS, gold and nickle-plated Pistols, all at low prices. Our friends and the public will please and examine our stock before purchasing. Respectfully,
S. R. STEPHENS & CO.
Middletown, Del., April 17, 1875.



MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED A TRUE FIT. PERFECT FITTING, COMFORT, EASE AND ELEGANCE.

Send for self-measurement circular.
J. P. DOUGHTEN,
may 28-tf 410 Market st. Wilmington. Del

Oysters! Oysters!

RICE'S

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oyster SALOON,

Connected with the OLD BANK Ice Cream and Confectionery Store.

I would most respectfully inform my patrons and friends, and all who may favor me with a call, that I have fitted up an Oyster Saloon for both ladies and gentlemen, where they can get a good hot Stew, Pan, Fry, or Raw, at short notice. Also, Parties supplied with Oysters in any quantity they may desire.

THE CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT is as usual full of the finest Confectionery.

FINE CAKES,

such as Fruit, Pound, Lady, Sponge, Cup, Drop, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes for parties, can be obtained, upon short notice. We keep on hand Raisins, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, both green and dried. We shall keep for Christmas a full line of Toys for the young, and presents for Children of a larger growth. Don't forget the place, Rice's Old Bank, and don't purchase anywhere until you have examined my stock.
Nov 7—ly. E. B. RICE.

Middletown
DRUG STORE.

Having secured the services of a practical and experienced Druggist, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the business will hereafter be conducted by him on the most approved system, on scientific principles, and with satisfaction to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.
April 3, 1875. JOSEPH M. BARR.

Segars and Tobacco of the best brands and at low prices for sale at
BARR'S DRUG STORE.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!

LADIES, go to Mrs. A. M. Midcalf's, where you can get all kinds of Hair Work made to order. Combings worked up into Braids, Curls, or Frizzes, Old Braids dyed black or brown. One-quarter mile from Middletown, on Mr. William Brady's farm, in rear of his residence. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Mar 13*

Public Sales.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS
BAZAAR,
J. & W. Merrick

Will have their first Public Sale of Carriages, Harness and Horses, at their Carriage and Harness Bazaar,

FOURTH STREET

[Between French and Walnut Sts.,]

Wilmington, Del.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1875,
At 10 o'clock.

Our Public Sales will be continued every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, comprising nearly 200 Carriages, well selected, good assortment, of various kinds and of the best manufactures of our city and elsewhere; with a large assortment of Single and Double Harness, and some

30 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,

Through the large experience of the senior member of the firm in the Carriage Manufacture, together with buying everything for cash, they are enabled to sell at the most reasonable prices, and give satisfaction in every transaction. We will constantly keep the latest and most fashionable styles in our stock. Always on hand, a large assortment of Carriages and Harness at Private Sale or exchange for second-hand work. We will at any time, buy or advance cash on Carriages, Harness, &c., or sell on Commission. Consignments solicited.
Mar 20—ts J. & W. MERRICK.

Professional.

J. M. BARR,
Attorney-at-Law,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.

DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Feb 14-ly.

Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder kept constantly on hand.

REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 832 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Conveyancers, Surveyors, Real Estate Agents, Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited.
Reference furnished.
REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 832 MARKET STREET,
Jan 11—ly Wilmington, Del.

J. THOS. BUDD,
Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent,
OFFICE IN TRANSCRIPT BUILDING,
S. Broad St., near Main, Middletown, Del.

A large lot of
VALUABLE FARMS
AND TOWN PROPERTIES
In all parts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.
Call and examine.
Correspondence by mail solicited.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO

Gen. Robert Patterson, 2d below Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
John C. Bullitt, Attorney at Law, South 3d street, Phila
Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
may 2—ly

Hotels, &c.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Opposite R. R. Depot,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

HAVING taken the above well-known house, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public generally in first-class style and at reasonable rates.
The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Segars.
Patronage solicited. JACKSON BRIANT,
PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of Davis' Hotel, Phila.
Oct 11-ly

NEW HOTEL
At Townsend, Del.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

OPEN June 1st. 1872, will accommodate the travelling public and permanent boarders at very reasonable rates. The bar will at all times be stocked with choice wines, liquors, Tobacco and Segars. Fine oysters in season. Hoping by strict attention to business to merit a liberal, share of the public patronage generally.
JAMES C. TOWNSEND,
June 8—ly. Proprietor.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating a promissory note for $168.75, drawn at six months from April 1st, 1875, made payable to A. H. Greene, or bearer. I did not get value received for said note, and intend to contest payment of the same.
ROBT. H. BAKER,
St. Augustine, Cecil co., Md.
April 2d, 1875. 3t

NEWPORT PLASTER MILL.

I am now grinding and have for sale
LAND PLASTER,
the purity of which I guarantee. Can furnish large or small quantities at short notice and low figures. J. A. CRANSTON,
Feb 18-tjun1. Newport, Del.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. H. SCOWDRICK & CO., are hereby respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of January, 1875, and save costs. M. E. WALKER,
Dec. 19-tf. Assignee.

GRANGERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Pure Ground Raw Bone and all the ingredients for manufacturing Phosphate, furnished to Grangers at wholesale prices. Orders and inquiries by mail promptly attended to.
J. A. CRANSTON,